

SEE

- Ask not what pains, nor further *seek* to know
Their proofs, or the forms of law below. *Dryden*
I have been forced to relinquish that opinion, and have en-
deavoured to *seek* after some better reason. *Addison's Spectator*
2. To make pursuit.
Violent men have *sought* after my soul. *Pf. lxxxvi. 14.*
If thy brother's ox or sheep go astray, it shall be with thee
until thy brother *seek* after it. *Deut. xxii. 2.*
3. To apply to; to use solicitation.
All the earth *sought* to Solomon, to hear his wisdom. *1 K.*
Unto his habitation shall ye *seek*, and thither thou shalt
come. *Deutr. xii. 5.*
4. To endeavour after.
Being a man of experience, he wished by wisdom to order
that which the young prince *sought* for by war. *Knolles*
To *SEEK*. [An adverbial mode of speech.] At a loss; without
measures, knowledge, or experience.
Being brought and transferred from other services abroad,
though they be of good experience in those, yet in these they
will be new to *seek*; and before they have gathered experience,
they shall buy it with great loss to his majesty. *Spenser*
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to *seek*. *Milton*
But they misplace them all;
And are as much to *seek* in other things,
As he that only can design a tree,
Would be to draw a shipwreck. *Rowconnon*
- SEEKER. n. f.* [from *seek*.] One that seeks; an inquirer.
Though I confess that in philosophy I'm a *seeker*, yet can-
not believe that a sceptick in philosophy must be one in divi-
nity. *Glavin*
A language of a very witty volatile people, *seekers* after no-
velty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke*
- SEEKSAW. n. f.* [*seek* and *saw*.] One who contrives to
give himself vexation.
Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seeker* to, Kins, then among:
Indeed thou saidst it was thy friend to see,
Strephon, whose absence seem'd unto thee long. *Sidney*
- To *SEEK. v. a.* [*seeker*, to *seek*, French.] To close the eyes.
A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk
being for a time *seek*ed or closed.
Now she brought them to see a *seek*ed dove, who the blinder
the was, the higher she frave. *Sidney*
As gentle hind, whose sides with cruel steel
Through lanced, her bleeding life does rain;
While the sad pang approaching the does feel,
Brays out her latest breath, and up her eyes doth *seek*. *F. R.*
Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seek*ed up with death shall have their deadly meed. *F. R.*
Come, *seeking* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakespeare. Macbeth*
Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matters of
danger and envy; for no man will take such parts, unless he
be like the *seek*ed dove, that mounts and mounts, because he
cannot see about him. *Bacon*
Since, blinded with ambition, he did fear
Like a *seek*ed dove, his crime shall be his punishment,
To be *seek*ed of fight. *Dorham's Sophy*
- To *SEEK. v. n.* [ryllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side.
When a ship *seeks* or rows in foul weather, the breaking
loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh*
- SEEK. v. a.* [from *seek*, Saxon.]
1. Lucky; happy.
My *seek* sheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenser*
2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Spenser*
Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *seek* poor hop. *Tusser*
- To *SEEM. v. n.* [*seem*, French; unless it has a Teutonic
original, as *seemly* certainly has.]
1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance.
My lord, you've lost a friend, indeed;
And I dare swear, you borrow not that face
Of *seeming* sorrow; it is sure your own. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
Speak: we will not trust our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *seem'st*. *Shakespeare*
So spake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *seem'd* well pleas'd; all *seem'd*, but were not all. *Milton*
In holy nuptials ty'd;
A *seeming* widow, and a secret bride. *Dryden*
Observe the youth
Already *seems* to snuff the vital air. *Dryden's A. n.*
2. To have the appearance of truth.
It *seems* to me, that the true reason why we have so few
versions which are tolerable, is because there are so few who
have all the talents requisite for translation. *Dryden*
3. In *Shakespeare*, to *seem*, perhaps signifies to be beautiful.
Sir, there she stands:
If aught within that little *seeming* substance
May itly like your grace,
She's there, and she is your's. *Shakespeare. King Lear*

SEE

4. It *SEEMS*. A phrase hard to be explained. It sometimes
signifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but
generally it is used ironically to condemn the thing mentioned,
like the Latin *scilicet*, or the old English *forsooth*. *Id mihi*
datur negotii scilicet. This, it seems, is to be my task.
The earth by these, 'tis said,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adults, to chance, it *seems*, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation*
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation.
A prince of Italy, it *seems*, entertained his mistress upon a
great lake. *Addison's Guardian*
The raven, urg'd by such impertinence,
Grew passionate, it *seems*, and took offence. *Addison*
He had been a chief magistrate; and had, it *seems*, ex-
ecuted that high office justly and honourably. *Atterbury*
It *seems* that when first I was discovered sleeping on the
ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver*
6. It appears to be.
Here's another discontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, it *seems*,
Roderigo meant to have sent. *Shakespeare. Othello*
It *seems* the comel's hair is taken by painters for the kin
with the hair on. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*
- SEEMER. n. f.* [from *seem*.] One that carries an appearance.
Angelo scarce confides
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than stone: hence shall we see,
If pow'r change purpose, what our *seemers* be. *Shakespeare*
- SEEMING. n. f.* [from *seem*.]
1. Appearance; show; semblance.
All good *seemings*,
By thy revolt, oh husband, shall be thought
Put on for villainy. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline*
Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In censure of his *seeming*. *Shakespeare. Hamlet*
2. Fair appearance.
For you there's rosemary and rue; these keep
Seeming and favour all the Winter long. *Shakespeare*
3. Opinion.
Nothing more clear unto my *seeming*, than that a new Je-
rusalem, being often spoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly
were themselves that new Jerusalem. *Hooker*
His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason for his *seeming*. *Milton*
- SEEMINGLY. adv.* [from *seeming*.] In appearance; in show;
in semblance.
To this her mother's plot,
She, *seemingly* obedient, likewise hath
Made promise to the doctor. *Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor*
They to their minds fell, not *seemingly*
The angels, nor in viants. *Milton*
I have touched upon them, though *seemingly* collateral to
my scope; and yet I think they are more than *seemingly* so,
since they pertinently illustrate my design. *Clarendon's Speech*
The city dame was so well bred, as *seemingly* to take all in
good part.
The king and haughty empress, to our wonder, *Dryden*
If not aton'd, yet *seemingly* at peace.
This the father *seemingly* complied with; but afterwards re-
fusing, the son was likewise set aside. *Addison's Freeholder*
They depend often on remote and *seemingly* disproportioned
causes. *Atterbury*
- SEEMINGNESS. n. f.* [from *seeming*.] Plausibility; fair ap-
pearance.
The *seemingness* of those reasons persuades us on the other
side. *Digby*
- SEEMLINESS. n. f.* [from *seemly*.] Decency; handfomeness;
comeliness; grace; beauty.
When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, *seemli-
ness* with portliness, and currentness with staydness, how can
the language found other than full of sweetness? *Camden*
- SEEMLY. adj.* [*seemly*, Danish, from *seem*, Icelandic,
honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.
Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer and
seemlier for Christian men, than the hot pursuit of these con-
troversies. *Hooker*
I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *seemly* answer to such persons. *Shakespeare. H. VIII.*
The wife safest and *seemly* by her husband stays. *Milton*
May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *seemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hospitable love. *Phillips*
- SEEMLY. adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in
a proper manner.
There, *seemly* rang'd in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long diffus'd to blood. *Pope*
- SEEN. adj.* [from *see*.] Skilled; versed.
Petruchio shall offer me, disguised in sober robes,
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in muck. *Shakespeare. Noble*

SEI

- Noble Boyle, not less in nature *seem*,
Than his great brother read in states and men. *Dryden*
- SEER. n. f.* [from *see*.]
1. One who sees.
We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams,
and a *seer* of visions. *Addison's Spectator*
2. A prophet; one who foresees future events.
How soon hath thy prediction, *seer* blasphem'd!
Measur'd this transient world the race of time,
'Till time stand fix'd? *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
By day your frighted *seers*
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,
And with their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and mystick types of woe. *Pri.*
- SEERWOOD. n. f.* See *SEARWOOD*. Dry wood.
Caught, like dry stubble fir'd, or like *searwood*;
Yet from the wound ensu'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling mass of frying blood. *Dryden*
- SEESAW. n. f.* [from *see*.] A reciprocating motion.
His wit all *seesaws*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now maller up, now mis,
And he himself one vile antithesis. *Pope*
- To *SEESAW. v. n.* [from *seesaw*.] To move with a reciprocating
motion.
Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went
all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went *seesawing*
up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbut.*
- To *SEETH. v. a.* preterite *sed* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sedden*.
[prosan, Saxon; *sedden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot
liquor.
The Scythians used to *seeth* the flesh in the hide, and so do
the northern Irish. *Spenser*
Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grapes,
'Till the high fever *seeth* your blood to froth,
And so *seape* hanging. *Shakespeare's Timon*
Set on the great pot, and *seeth* pottage for the sons of the
prophets. *2 Kings iv.*
- To *SEETH. v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.
The boiling baths at Carbadon,
Which *seeth* with secret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick bismolton,
Nourish the flames, which they are warm'd upon. *Fa. Qu.*
I will make a complimentary assault upon him; for my buli-
ness *seeth*. *Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida*
- Lovers and maidens have their *seething* brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends. *Shakespeare*
The priest's servant came, while the flesh was in *seething*,
with a flesh-hook, and stuck it into the pan. *1 Sam. ii. 13.*
- SEETH. n. f.* [from *seeth*.] A boiler; a pot.
The fire thus form'd, the sets the kettle on;
Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone. *Dryden*
- SEMENT. n. f.* [*sement*, French; *sementum*, Lat.] A figure
contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so
much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.
Even unto a parallel sphere, and such as live under the poles
for half a year, some *sements* may appear at any time, and
under any quarter, the sun not setting, but walking round.
Brown's Vulgar Errors
- Their *sements* or arcs, which appeared so numerous, for
the most part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton*
- SEMENTY. n. f.* [from *sement*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inacti-
vity. *Dick*
- To *SEGREGATE. v. a.* [*segregate*, Latin; *segrer*, French.]
To set apart; to separate from others.
SEGREGATION. n. f. [*segregation*, Fr. from *segregate*.] Sepa-
ration from others.
What shall we hear of this?
—A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet;
For do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to pelt the clouds. *Shakespeare. Othello*
- SEIGNERIAL. adj.* [from *seigneur*.] Inveited with large
powers; independent.
Those lands were *seigneurial*. *Temple*
- SEIGNIOR. n. f.* [from *seignior*, Latin; *seigneur*, Fr.] A lord.
The title of honour given by Italians.
SEIGNORY. n. f. [*seigneurie*, Fr. from *seignior*.] A lordship;
a territory.
O'Neal never had any *seignory* over that country, but what
by inheritance he got upon the English. *Spenser*
Were you not reitor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *seignories*? *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
Hofea, in the person of God, sayeth of the Jews, they have
reigned, but not by me; they have set a *seignory* over them-
selves: which place proveth plainly, that there are govern-
ments which God doth not avow. *Bacon*
William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all
Leinster, had royal jurisdiction throughout that province, and
every one of his five sons enjoyed that *seignory* successively.
Davies on Ireland

SEL

- SEIGNORAGE. n. f.* [*seigneurage*, Fr. from *seignior*.] Autho-
rity; acknowledgment of power.
They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money
coined to the crown for *seignorage*. *Locke*
- To *SEIGNORISE. v. a.* [from *seignior*.] To lord over.
As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *seignioriseth* hell. *Fairfax*
- SEINE. n. f.* [jezne, Saxon; *seine*, *seine*, French.] A net
used in fishing.
They have cock-boats for passengers, and *seine* boats for
taking of pilchards. *Carow*
- SEINER. n. f.* [from *seine*.] A fisher with nets.
Seiners complain with open mouth, that these drovers work
much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reap
small gain to themselves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*
- To *SEIZE. v. a.* [*seize*, French.]
1. To take possession of; to grasp; to lay hold on; to fasten on:
In her sad breast the prince's fortunes rowl,
And hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul. *Pope*
2. To take forcible possession of by law.
An escheator of London had arrested a clothier that was
outlawed, and *seized* his goods. *Camden*
It was judged by the highest kind of judgment, that he
should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized*,
and his houses pulled down. *Bacon*
3. To make possessed.
So th' one for wrong, the other strives for right:
As when a griffin, *seized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildest air making his idle way. *Fa. Queen*
So Pluto, *seized* of Proserpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly smil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his sunshine and his skies. *Addison*
- To *SEIZE. v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing.
Fairer Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *seize* upon:
Be't lawful I take up what's cast away? *Shakespeare. K. Lear*
Where there is a design of supplanting, that necessarily re-
quires another of accusing: even Jezebel projects not to *seize*
on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Pity*
- SEIZIN. n. f.* [*seizin*, French.]
1. [In law.] Is of two sorts: *seizin* in fact, and *seizin* in law.
Seizin in fact, is when a corporal possession is taken: *seizin* in
law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a
seizin, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands
and tenements, though the owner be by wrong dispossessed of
them. *Covent*
2. The act of taking possession.
Every indulged sin gives Satan livery and *seizin* of his heart;
and a power to dispose of it as he pleases. *Decay of Piety*
Seizin is the same in the canon law as livery and *seizin* at the
common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon*
3. The things possessed.
Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as successors of
the *seizin* of their predecessors. *Hale*
- SEIZURE. n. f.* [from *seize*.]
1. The act of seizing.
2. The thing seized.
Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by sentence when thou did'st transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Paradise Lost*
3. The act of taking forcible possession.
Thy lands, and all things that thou do'st call thine,
Worth *seizure*, do we *seize* into our hands. *Shakespeare*
In the general town he maintained a *seizure*, and possession
of the whole. *Watton*
Henry continued to burn protestants, after he had cast off
the pope; and his *seizure* of ecclesiastical revenues cannot be
reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift*
4. Gripe; possession.
And shall these hands, so lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *seizure*, and this kind regret? *Shakespeare*
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me *seizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden*
5. Catch.
Let there be no sudden *seizure* of a hapless syllable to play
upon it. *Watts*
- SELCOUTH. adj.* [selb, rare, Sax. and *couth*, known.] Un-
common. *Spenser*. 'I he same with *uncouth*.
- SELDOM. adv.* [selban, rarely; seloon, more rarely; sel-
bore, most rarely. Selban is supposed to be contracted from
selban, or selb, rare, and *þanne*, when, Saxon. *Selden*,
Dutch; *selten*, German.] Rarely; not often; not fre-
quently.
Wisdom and youth are *seldom* joined in one; and the ordi-
nary course of the world is more according to Job's observa-
tion, who giveth men advice to seek wisdom amongst the an-
cients, and in the length of days understanding. *Hooker*
There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace,
which pardoning grace *seldom* gives. *South's Sermons*
Where